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(54) Downhole drilling tool system.

(57) In one broad aspect, the invention provides a method of receiving instructions for an implement, for example, a drill string stabilizer, mounted on a drill string, which instructions are transmitted by varying the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the bore of the drill string in accordance with one of a plurality of predetermined sequences; the method comprising the steps of:-

a) monitoring variations in the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the drill string;

b) comparing the sequence of monitored variations with a plurality of predetermined sequences, each predetermined sequence corresponding to a set of instructions for the implement; and

c) either

i) ignoring the variations if they do not correspond to a predetermined sequence, or

ii) if the variations do correspond to a predetermined sequence, executing the instructions which correspond to that sequence.

In another broad aspect, the invention provides a drill string stabilizer comprising a mandrel 2, slidably mounted within an outer casing 1 ; one or more pads 10 movable between a retracted position and one or more extended positions; means monitoring the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the drill string in use; and means 25,26 which, when activated, seal the stabilizer to restrict or prevent the flow of fluid through it; the arrangement being such that, with the sealing means activated, the exertion of a predetermined amount of pressure by the fluid causes the mandrel to slide within the casing, and the pad or pads to consequently extend.

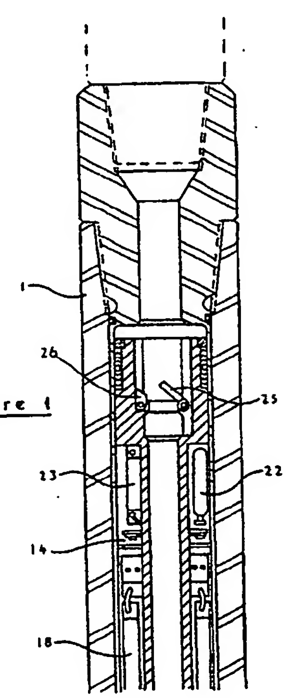

Figure 1

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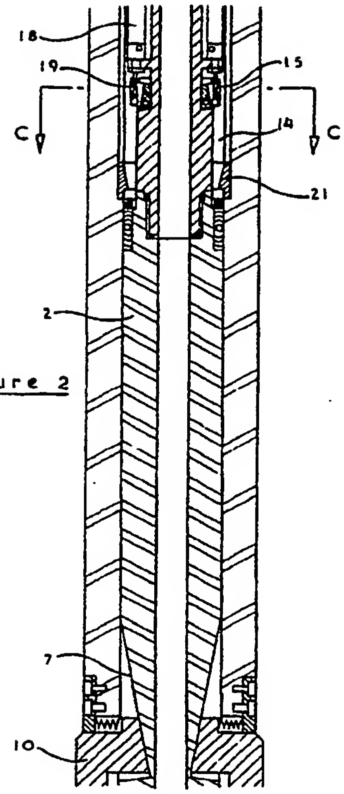


Figure 2

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to drilling implements, for example drill string stabilisers, and more particularly to activating and instructing such implements. Although the invention will be described in relation to a drill string stabiliser, it will be clear that the invention is applicable to other kinds of drilling implements.

Review of the Art known to the Applicant

There are already known several kinds of drill string stabilizer comprising a mandrel , slidably mounted within an outer casing, and a set of pads, which can be extended from or retracted into the outer casing by sliding movement of the mandrel within the outer casing.

Once the stabiliser has been mounted on the drill string and lowered into the well bore, the stabiliser may be activated by extending the pads so that they bear against the well bore. Depending on where, in relation to the drill bit, the stabiliser is situated, this either directly alters the path of the drill bit or causes the weight of the drill string between the stabilizer and the drill bit to alter the course of the drill bit.

In this way, one or more stabilisers mounted on the drill string at one or more strategic points, may be used to control the deviation of the bore hole with respect to the vertical.

Examples of such stabilisers are shown in US patent specifications numbers 4 270 619 (Base), 3 974 886 (Blake Jnr), 3 370 657 (Antle) and 3 123 162 (Rowley). The pads of the stabilisers shown in the two earlier specifications have only one extended position, whilst those shown in the other two specifications can be extended into more than one position.

Various methods are used to remotely actuate these stabilisers, and thus avoid the need to remove the drill string from the well bore every time the pads need to be extended or retracted. These methods involve the use of either a mechanical force exerted on the stabiliser by the drill string, or the pressure exerted by the drilling fluid flowing through the drill string.

Where the pads have more than one extended position, it is necessary to ensure that the pressure exerted by the drilling fluid, or the force exerted on the drilling string is having the required effect on the stabilizer. To that end, the stabiliser shown in the Base specification, number 4 270 619, uses a mechanically pre-programmed actuating member.

Once the actuating member has been programmed to extend or retract the pads into their required position, it is lowered on a wire down the drill string until it bears against, and consequently seals, the mandrel of the stabilizer. Drilling fluid is then pumped down the drill string, causing the mandrel to slide along the stabilizer casing.

A pawl mounted on the mandrel co-operates with a rack mounted on the casing to maintain the position of the mandrel relative to the casing (and therefore the position of the pads) once the actuating member has been removed. The actuating member either advances the pawl along the rack to extend the pads into the required position, or disengages the pawl from the rack, causing the pads to retract once fluid pressure has been removed.

The disadvantages of this arrangement are twofold: Firstly, the drilling operation has to be suspended while the actuating member is being lowered down the drill string; secondly, the actuator can only be pre-programmed to perform one task on one stabilizer so that, if more than one stabilizer is to be actuated, the task must be repeated for each stabilizer.

Other proposals for drill string stabilisers have been made, but to the best of the applicant's knowledge, these fail to provide the reliability and accuracy which the present invention seeks to achieve.

Summary of the Invention

In one broad aspect, the invention provides a method of receiving instructions for an implement, for example, a drill string stabilizer, mounted on a drill string, which instructions are transmitted by varying the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the bore of the drill string in accordance with one of a plurality of predetermined sequences; the method comprising the steps of: -

a) monitoring variations in the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the drill string;

b) comparing the sequence of monitored variations with a plurality of predetermined sequences, each predetermined sequence corresponding to a set of instructions for the implement; and

c) either

i) ignoring the variations if they do not correspond to a predetermined sequence, or

ii) if the variations do correspond to a predetermined sequence, executing the instructions which correspond to that sequence.

The implement preferably includes a conduit through which drilling fluid may flow and means which, when activated, so seal the implement as to restrict or prevent the flow of drilling fluid through the implement. In this case, each set of instructions for the implement preferably includes the step of maintaining the sealing means in an activated condition for a period of time distinctive of those instructions.

This period of time can be measured by monitoring the pressure of the fluid in the drill string. In this way, the implement provides confirmation, or otherwise, that the required set of instructions have been executed.

In another broad aspect, the invention provides a drill string stabilizer comprising a mandrel, slidably mounted within an outer casing; one or more pads movable between a retracted position and one or more extended positions; means monitoring the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the drill string in use; and means which, when activated, seal the stabilizer to restrict or prevent the flow of fuid through it; the arrangement being such that, with the sealing means activated, the exertion of a predetermined amount of pressure by the fluid causes the mandrel to slide within the casing, and the pad or pads to consequently extend.

Preferably the stabilizer includes means maintaining the pad or pads in one of a plurality of extended positions; the maintaining means comprising a set of dogs; each of which is pivotally mounted on the mandrel or casing at a position corresponding to one of the extended pad positions; and each dog, in use, being extended in response to a selected instruction, to so engage a surface of the casing or mandrel as to prevent the sliding of the mandrel in at least one direction along the casing.

The stabilizer may be instructed by the method which also forms part of the invention.

In another broad aspect, the invention provides apparatus for receiving instructions for an implement, for example a drill string stabilizer, mounted on a drill string, which instructions are transmitted by varying the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the bore of the drill string in accordance with one of a plurality of predetermined sequences; the apparatus comprising:-

a) means monitoring variations in the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the drill string; and

b) means comparing the monitored variations with a plurality of predetermined sequences, each predetermined sequence corresponding to a set of instructions for the implement; which comparing means either:

i) ignores the monitored variations if they do not correspond to a predetermined sequence, or

ii) if the variations do correspond to a predetermined sequence, execute the instructions which correspond to that sequence.

The monitoring means may include a paddle, pivotally mounted on the implement. The sealing means may comprise the paddle and a paddle stop, which is movable between a retracted and a protruding position; the sealing means being activated by moving the paddle stop into its protruding position.

The invention, when used in relation to a drill string stabilizer, provides a relatively simple, quick and efficient way of instructing one or more stabilisers on the drill string.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will now be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the upper part of a stabilizer embodying an aspect of the invention.

Figures 2 and 3 are sectional views respectively of the middle and lower portions of that stabilizer.

Figure 4 is a sectional view along the line C - C on Figure 2.

Figure 5 is an expanded view of a part of the stabilizer shown in Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a sectional view of the pads mounted on the casing and mandrel of a three-pad version of the stabilizer.

Figure 7 is a sectional view along the line A - A of Figure 3.

Figure 8 is a side view of one of the pads of the stabilizer.

Figure 9 is an end view of the pad.

Figure 10 is a view of the underside of the pad.

Figure 11 is a detailed view of part of the stabilizer shown in Figure 1.

Figure 12 is an end view of the component shown in Figure 11.

Figures 13 to 18 show the flow chart of the programme used by the computer which controls the stabilizer.

The listing of an example of the machine code programme which may be used by the computer is scheduled to this specification, and is referenced Figure 20 ; with Figure 21 an alternative to Figure 1.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring to Figures 1, 2 and 3, a drill string stabilizer comprises an outer casing 1 having a central bore along its length, and in which a mandrel 2 is slidably mounted. The bore of the casing narrows in its lower region to form an upward facing shoulder 3, against which the bottom of a compression spring 4 bears via a spring retainer ring 5. The top of the compression spring 4 bears against a flange 6 on the mandrel 2, thus exerting an upward biasing force on the mandrel 2.

The outer surface of the mandrel 2 incorporates a number of tracks 7. Each track 7 comprises

a central recess 8 (Figure 7), which is situated between two parallel ridges 9.

Each track 7 forms a camming surface, which is engaged by the underside of a pad 10. As can be seen in Figures 8 to 10, the shape of the underside of the pad 10 at its end regions complements the shape of the tracks 7.

The number of tracks present on the mandrel 2 is, therefore, the same as the number of pads 10 present on the stabilizer. The stabilizer shown in Figures 1 to 3 has two pairs of pads 10, one pair being situated slightly above the other, and the four pads being situated at 90° intervals around the casing 1.

Alternatively, three pads 10 can be used, in which case the pads are situated at the same height, and at 120° intervals around, the casing 1 (Figure 6).

Each pad 10 is located in a hole in the casing 1, and has a retaining surface 11 incorporated into each end. Each surface 11 engages the inner end of a compression spring 12. The opposite end of the spring 12 bears against a pad retaining member 13.

The relative positions of the surfaces 11, the retainer members 13 and the periphery of the hole in the casing 1 are such that each pad 10 is constrained to move only in a radial direction (relative to the casing 1) when the mandrel 2 slides along the casing 1, and that each pad 10 is biased into a retracted position by the combined actions of its associated springs 12 and retaining members 13.

The upper end of the mandrel 2 has a region of reduced outer radius which, together with the inner walls of the casing 1, defines an annular actuation chamber 14.

The actuation chamber 14 houses three pairs of dogs 15, which are pivotally mounted with respect to the mandrel 2 at varying heights.

Figure 5 shows one of these dogs, which is pivotally mounted in a recesss (shown in Figure 4), via a pivot pin 16. Referring to Figure 4, the six dogs 15 are mounted at 60° intervals about the mandrel 2.

Each dog 15 is connected to a pneumatic actuation cylinder 18 via a connecting rod 19. Each connecting rod 19 is pivotted at its lower end to its corresponding dog 15 in a groove 20 in the outer face of the dog 15. The groove 20 is so inclined that, when the cylinder 18 is operated to vertically raise or lower the connecting rod 19, the corresponding dog 15 pivots between the position shown in solid and broken lines in Figure 5.

The canister 14 also contains an annular mandrel stop 21 which, in use, engages an extended pair of dogs to prevent upward movement of the mandrel 2.

Each pneumatic cylinder 18 is powered by a compressed air source 22, and is controlled by a set of solenoid valves (not shown). The solenoid valves are, in turn, controlled by a digital computer 23.

The computer 23 is also connected to a sensor switch 24 which is so arranged as to provide a binary 1 (or on) signal when the switch 24 is closed, and a binary 0 (or off) signal when the switch 24 is open.

The switch 24 is situated next to the central bore (or conduit) of the mandrel 2, and just downstream of a paddle 25. The paddle 25 is pivotally mounted in a recess in the mandrel bore, and with no fluid flow down the mandrel, is spring-biased into the position shown in Figure 11. The paddle 25 is so sized and shaped that, when in a horizontal position, it fits closely within the mandrel bore, but that it is capable of pivoting beneath the horizontal until its underside bears against, and thus closes, the switch 24. A sufficiently rapid flow of drilling fluid through the mandrel will thus result in the switch 24 providing the computer 23 with a binary 1 signal.

A pneumatically actuated paddle stop 26 is pivotally mounted in the bore of the mandrel 2, and opposite the paddle 25. The paddle stop 26 is controlled by the computer 23, and may be pivoted between a retracted position (Figure 11), and a protruding position (Figure 12). When the paddle stop 26 is in its retracted position, it does not interfere with the movement of the paddle 25, but when it is extended into its protruding position, the paddle stop 26 prevents the paddle 25 from pivoting below the horizontal. The bore of the mandrel 2 can thus be sealed by pivoting the paddle stop 26 into a protruding position beneath the paddle 25, and causing the drilling fluid to exert a downward force on the paddle 25 to force it against the paddle stop 26.

The computer 23 is also connected to a second microswitch (not shown), which is so mounted on or near the shoulder 3 as to be closed by the mandrel 2 when it reaches the limit of its downward movement. The diagram entitled MONITORING SEQUENCE forms part of this specification, and illustrates one way in which the computer 23 can compare the output of the switch 24, and thus the variations in the fluid flow through the drill string, with the predetermined sequences corresponding to instructions for the stabilizer.

The monitoring sequence is divided into a number of phases: activation; log on; data input; and, after an actuation period during which the transmitted instructions are executed, verification.

The purpose of the activation phase is to initiate the monitoring sequence, and to ensure that the computer is at the beginning of the log on

phase. The output of the switch 24 is initially monitored by a low power circuit, which activates the computer if no fluid flow is detected (i.e. the switch 24 remains open) for a period of thirty seconds. On activation, the computer monitors the output of the switch 24 for a first period of ten seconds; if fluid flow is detected during this first period, then the computer will shut down, activating the low power circuit. The computer will also do this if fluid flow is detected for more than twenty seconds. The activation phase, therefore, consists of an initial thirty-second period of fluid flow, which ensures that the computer is shut down, followed by a no-flow period of forty seconds, which causes the low power circuit to activate the computer and the computer to initiate the log on phase. The sequence of fluid flow variations conforming with the activation phase may have been generated during, for example, the addition of a section to the top of the drill string, and not for the purposes of instructing the stabilizer.

The computer, therefore, uses the log on phase to determine whether or not the stabiliser is being instructed. The log on phase consists of alternating ten second periods of "flow" and "no flow". As can be seen from the diagram, the first period is a "flow" period.

During each of the "flow" periods, fluid flow must be detected at least once, whilst no fluid flow must be detected during any of the "no flow" periods. If, for example, no fluid flow is detected in the first period, or fluid flow is detected during the second period, the computer will shut down. In this way the computer distinguishes between a transmitted set of instructions, and random fluctuations in the fluid flow.

Although the diagram shows a log on phase having eight periods, more or less periods may be used depending on the extent of the random fluctuations of the fluid flow. If the fluid flow conforms to the log on sequence, the computer enters into the data input phase.

During the data input phase, the computer periodically samples the state of the switch 24 at predetermined points in time. As can be seen from the diagram, there is a series of alternating "flow" and "no flow" sampling points. If flow is detected at a "no flow" sampling point (e.g. 1.40), then the computer will shut down. However, if no flow is detected at a "flow" sampling point , the computer will store that result as a binary 0, whilst any flow detected at a "flow" sampling point will be recorded as a binary 1. On completion of the data input phase the computer will, therefore, have generated a binary number.

This binary number represents the instructions which have been sent to the stabiliser. The data input phase shown in the diagram enables a four-digit binary number to be transmitted, but larger numbers can be sent if the data input phase is lengthened.

The instructions represented by the binary signal are executed during the actuation period. If, for example, the instructions were to fully extend the pads, then the following sequence of events would occur:

Firstly, the computer will move the paddle stop 26 into its protruding position. Since this happens at the end of the data input phase, there is no fluid flow and the paddle 25 is consequently in the position shown in Figure 11. When fluid begins to flow down the drill string, the paddle 25 will bear against the stop 26, sealing the mandrel 2. As the pressure exerted by the fluid above the mandrel 2 increases, the mandrel 2 is forced down against the action of the spring 4, causing the pads 10 to extend. This continues until the second sensor switch is closed.

The computer then extends the highest pair of dogs: fluid pressure is then removed, causing the mandrel to move back up the casing 1 until the highest dogs engage the mandrel stop 21.

If the second sensor switch is not closed at the end of the actuation phase, the computer will ignore the instructions, and transmit an error signal in the verification phase.

During the verification phase, the computer maintains the paddle stop 26 in a protruding position for a time distinctive of the status of the stabilizer.

Thus, by measuring the pressure of the drilling fluid at certain intervals of time, the operator can obtain confirmation that the transmitted instructions have been executed. An example of the range of delays is ten seconds if the upper pair of dogs are extended, twenty seconds if the middle pair are extended, thirty seconds if the lower pair are extended, forty seconds if none of the dogs are extended and a sixty second error signal.

It is also possible to instruct the stabiliser to "report" its current "**status**" by passing straight into the verification phase, without extending or retracting any of the dogs.

This delay period can be ascertained by periodically applying and measuring fluid pressure in the drill string. When a reduced pressure is measured, the operator knows that the paddle stop 26 is in its retracted position. It will be appreciated that the paddle stop 26 cannot be retracted when fluid pressure is being applied.

Instead of a paddle 25, a paddle wheel may be used. As an alternative to the pneumatic cylinders 18, and the pneumatic actuation means for the paddle stop 26, sets of Servo motors may be used.

In this case, the paddle stop 26 is linked to the drive shaft of such a motor, whilst the motors for

the dogs 15 impart linear movement to the connecting rods 19 via a rack-and-pinion system.

It will be appreciated that the motors acting in combination with their associated power sources act as electronic actuators.

Figure 21 shows a variation of the drill string stabiliser shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the portions shown in Figures 2 and 3 being essentially unchanged, but the uppermost portion having a different data exchange arrangement. The lowermost part of Figure 21 corresponds to upper end of the mandrel 2 in Figure 1, just above the compressed air source 22 and the computer 23. A mandrel extension 30 has a reduced diameter so as to leave an annular bypass chamber 31 therearound. The bypass chamber 31 is connected at its lower end with the through chamber of the mandrel via a plurality of vents 32 therethrough. At the upper end, the mandrel extension 30 has a top portion 33 which engages the inner wall of the outer casing 1 and which has a plurality of vents 34 permitting fluid communication between the bypass chamber 31 and the upper part of the bore of the casing 1, as hereinafter described.

A piston 35 is slidably mounted in the upper part of the mandrel extension 30 and has a head portion 36 which slides across the vents 34 partially or fully opening them to flow, depending on the position of the piston. A helical compression spring 37 serves to urge the piston upwardly. The spring 37 is seated in a cup 38 located between a pivoted pair of dogs 39. The dogs 39 are acted upon by a push rod 40 via a helical spring 41. The action of the cup 38 on the dogs 39 is to urge the dogs to an inner position as shown in Figure 21, wherein they serve as a stop limiting downward travel of the piston so that it partially obscures the vents 34. The push rod 40, driven by an electric servo motor 42, causes the dogs to pivot outwardly, thus permitting the piston 35 to travel further downwards, clear of the vents 34. The servo motor 42 is controlled by the computer 23 (Figure 1).

In use, the piston 35, held up by the spring 37, presents a resistance to flow of the drilling fluid. The fluid forces the piston downwardly to open the vents 34 and so flow into the annular bypass chamber 31. The dogs 39 prevent the piston 35 from opening the vents 34 fully, and so the resultant pressure in the fluid can be detected at the surface. Actuation by the computer 23 of the servo motor 42 to move the push rod 40 upwardly urges the dogs 39 outwardly, releasing the piston 35 to travel a further distance downwards, opening the vents 34 fully and causing a drop in the drilling fluid pressure detected at the surface. Signalling to the surface can thus be carried out by allowing the [illegible] in a timed sequence.

To receive information, fluid flow may be detected by a sensor directly at the piston or sensor mounted so as to detect the movement of the entire device against a spring, as would occur due to the inherent resistance of the entire device to the fluid. The sensor may conveniently comprise a switch (not shown) actuated by the piston 35 as it travels downwards due to an increase in fluid pressure sent from the surface and released when the piston 35 travels upwards due to a decrease in fluid pressure.

In the partially restricted position of the vents 34, the pressure is sufficient to drive the mandrel 2 downwards as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3 to cause the pads to move outwardly to hold the stabiliser in position.

Claims

1. A method of receiving instructions for an implement, for example, a drill string stabilizer, mounted on a drill string, which instructions are transmitted by varying the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the bore of the drill string in accordance with one of a plurality of predetermined sequences; the method comprising the steps of:
   (a) monitoring variations in the rate of flow of or pressure exerted by the fluid in the drill string;
   (b) comparing the sequence of monitored variations with a plurality of predetermined sequences, each predetermined sequence corresponding to a set of instructions for the implement, and
   (c) either
      (i)ignoring the variations if they do not correspond to a predetermined sequence, or
      (ii) if the variations do correspond to a predetermined sequence, executing the instructions which correspond to that sequence.

2. A method according to claim 1, in which the implement includes a conduit through which drilling fluid may flow and means which, when activated, so seal the implement as to restrict or prevent the flow of drilling fluid through the implement.

3. A method according to claim 2, in which each set of instructions for the implement includes the step of maintaining the sealing means in an activated condition for a period of time distinctive of those instructions or of the status of the implement

4. A drill string stabilizer comprising a mandrel, slideably mounted within an outer casing; one or more pads movable between a retracted position and one or more extended positions; means monitoring the rate of flow of or pressure exerted by the fluid in the drill string, in use; and means which, when activated, seal the stabiliser to restrict or prevent the flow of fluid through it; the arrangement being such that, with the sealing means activated, the exertion of a predetermined amount of pressure by the fluid causes the mandrel to slide within the casing, and the pad or pads to consequently extend.

5. A stabilizer according to claim 4 including means maintaining the pad or pads in one of a plurality of extended positions; the maintaining means comprising a set of dogs; each of which is pivotally mounted on the mandrel or the casing at a position corresponding to one of the extended pad positions; and each dog, in use, being extended, in response to a selected instruction, to so engage a surface of the casing or mandrel as to prevent the sliding of the mandrel in at least one direction along the casing.

6. A method according to any of claims 1 to 3 when carried out using an implement comprising a stabilizer in accordance with either of claims 4 and 5.

7. Apparatus for receiving instructions for an implement, for example a drill string stabilizer, mounted on a drill string, which instructions are transmitted by varying the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the bore of the drill string in accordance with one of a plurality of predetermined sequences; the apparatus comprising:-

(a) means monitoring variations in the rate of flow of, or pressure exerted by, the fluid in the drill string, and

(b) means comparing the monitored variations with a plurality of predetermined sequences, each predetermined sequence corresponding to a set of instructions for the implement; which comparing means either:

i) ignore the monitored variations if they do not correspond to a predetermined sequence, or

ii) if the monitored variations do correspond to a predetermined sequence, execute the instructions which correspond to that sequence.

8. Apparatus according to Claim 7 in which the monitoring means comprise a paddle, pivotally mounted on the implement.

9. Apparatus according to Claim 8 and including sealing means which, when activated, so seal the implement as to restrict or prevent the flow of drilling fluid through the implement.

10. Apparatus according to Claim 9 in which the sealing means comprise the paddle and a paddle stop, which is movable between a retracted and a protruding position; the sealing means being activated by moving the paddle stop into its protruding position.

11. Apparatus according to Claim 7, in which the monitoring means comprise a piston movable by the pressure exerted by the fluid in the drill string against the force of a spring.

12. Apparatus according to Claim 11, wherein the piston is movable between a first position, wherein flow of drilling fluid through the implement is restricted and a second position, wherein the piston offers no restriction to the flow of drilling fluid through the implement.

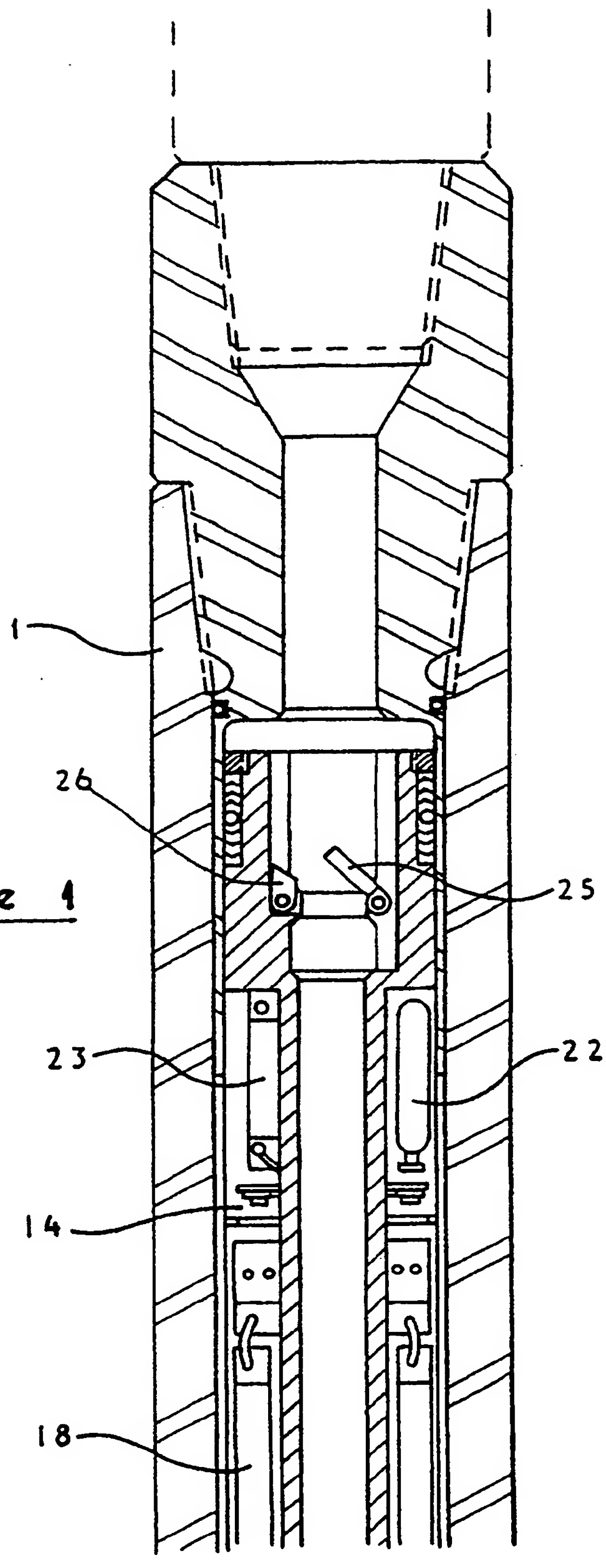


Figure 1

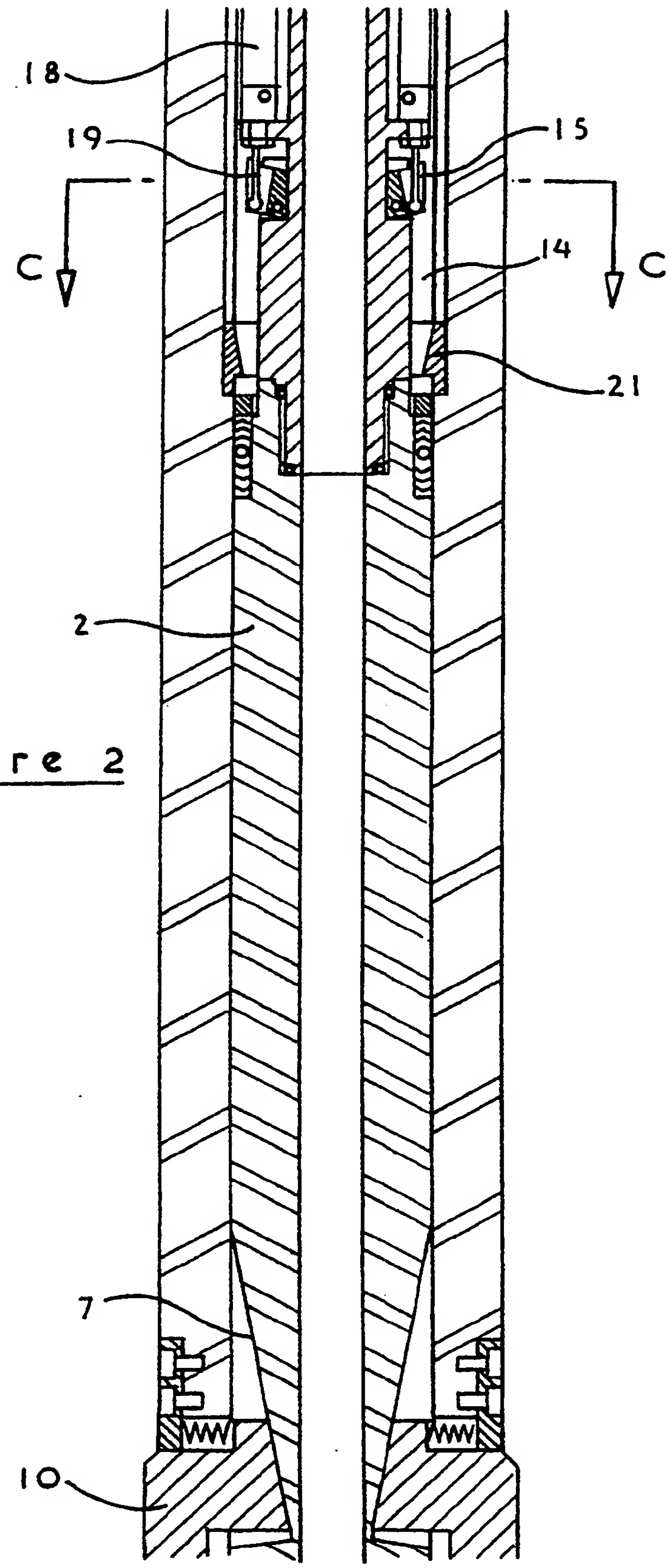
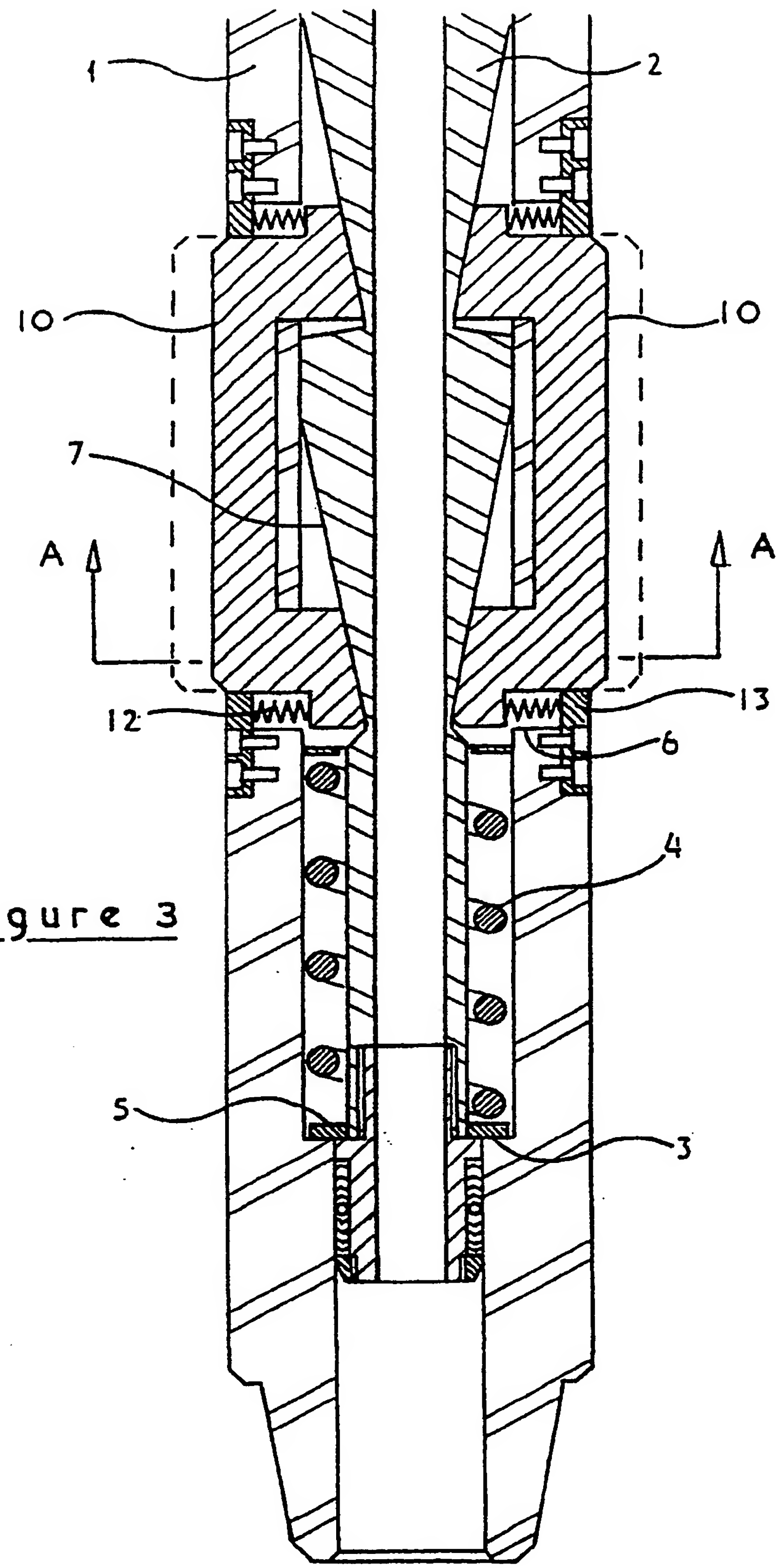


Figure 2



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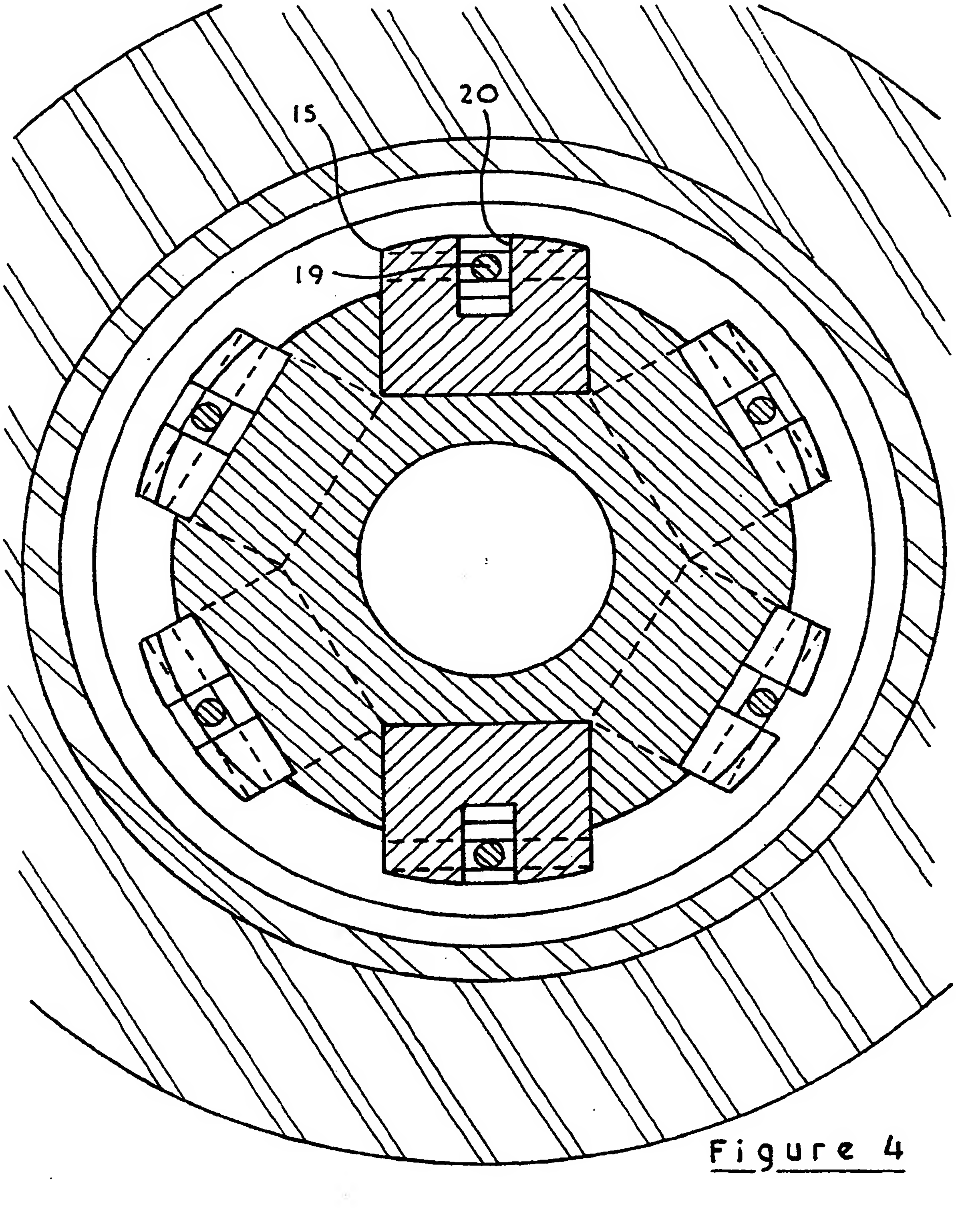
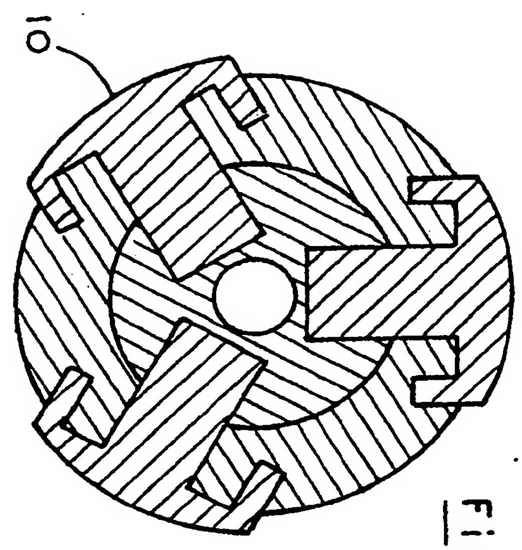


Figure 4



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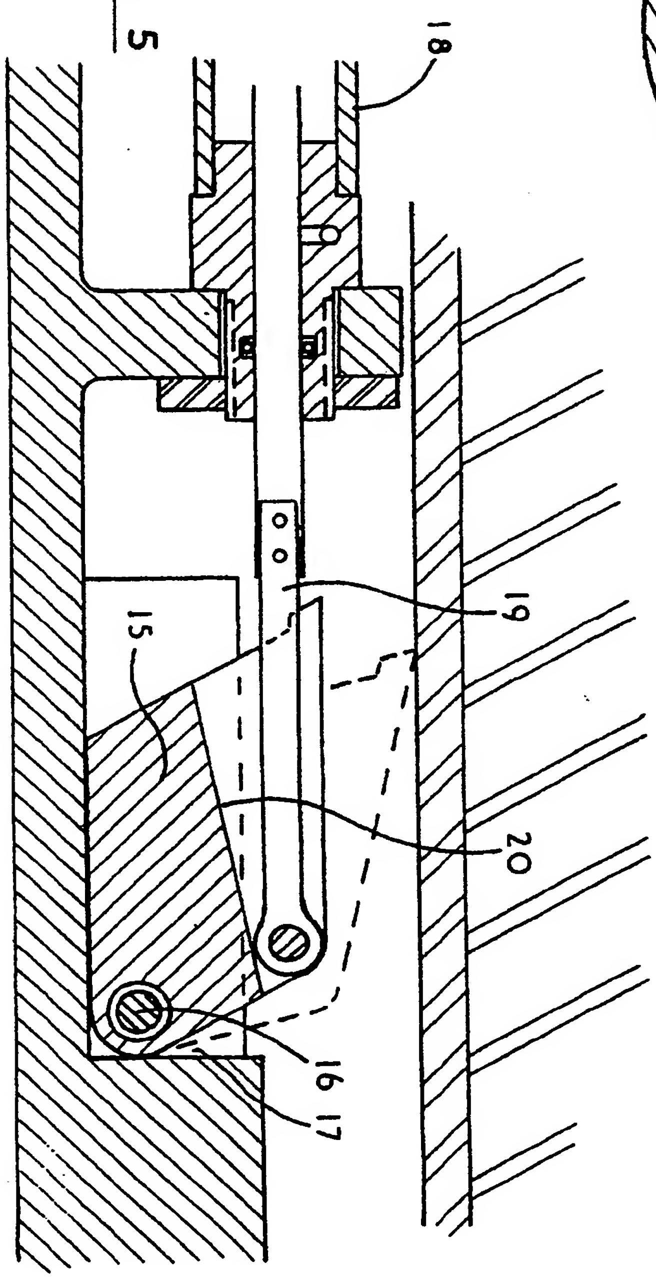

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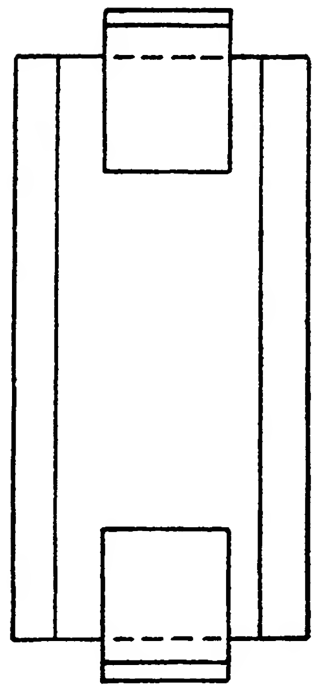


Figure 10

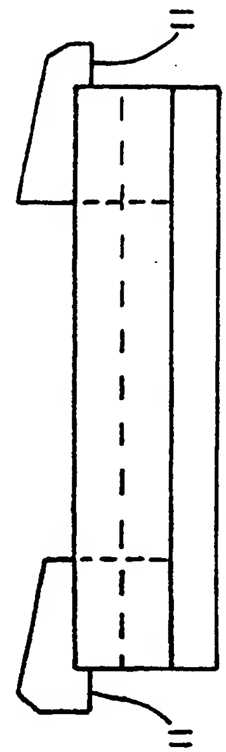


Figure 8

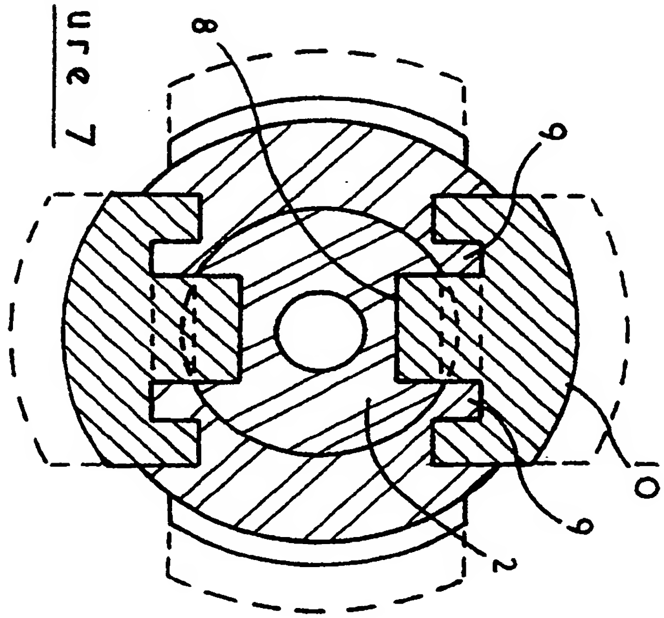


Figure 7

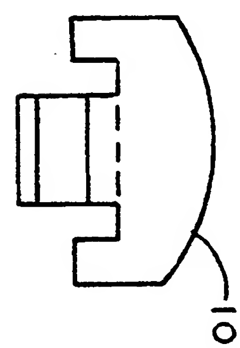


Figure 9

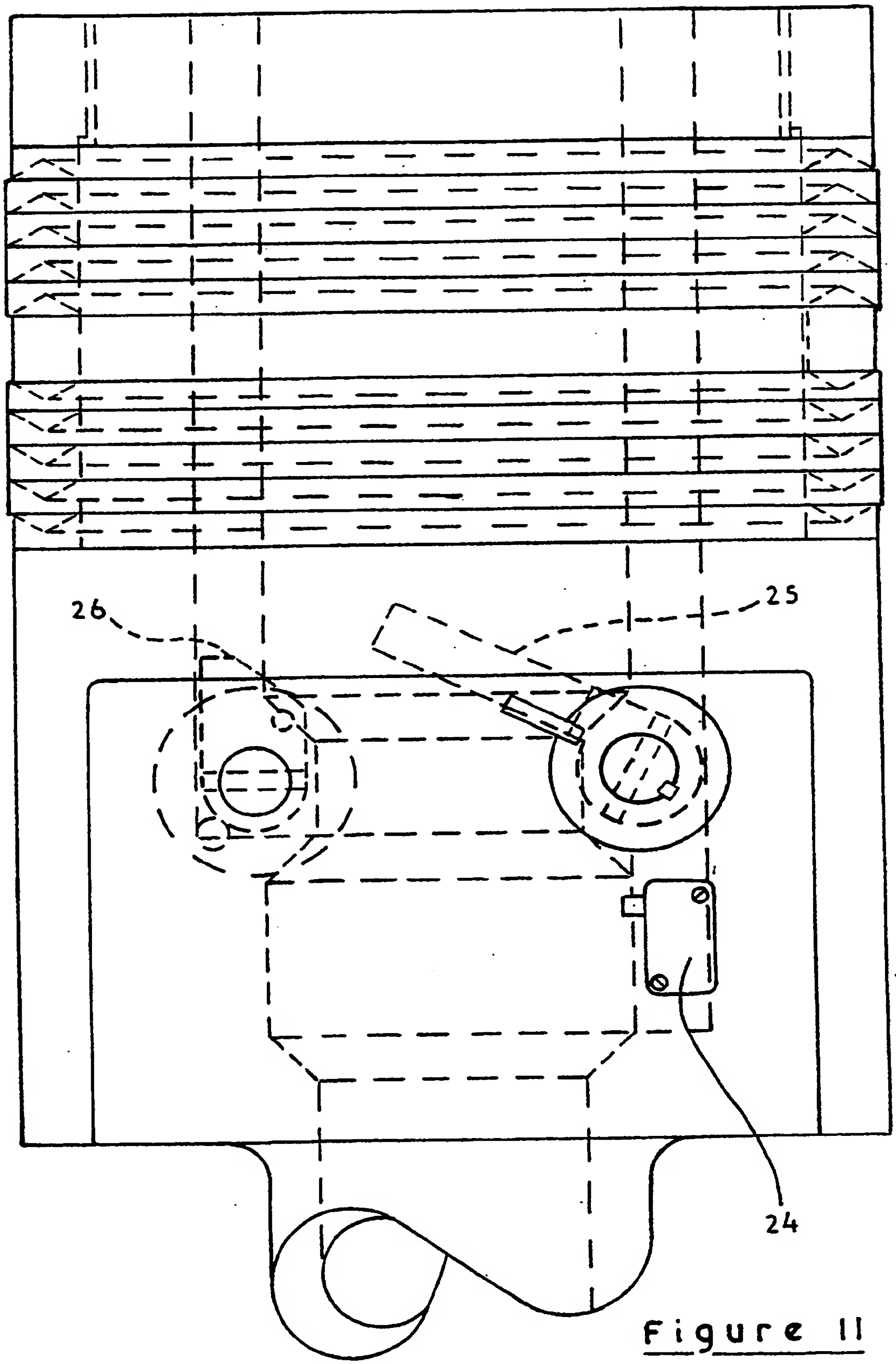


Figure 11

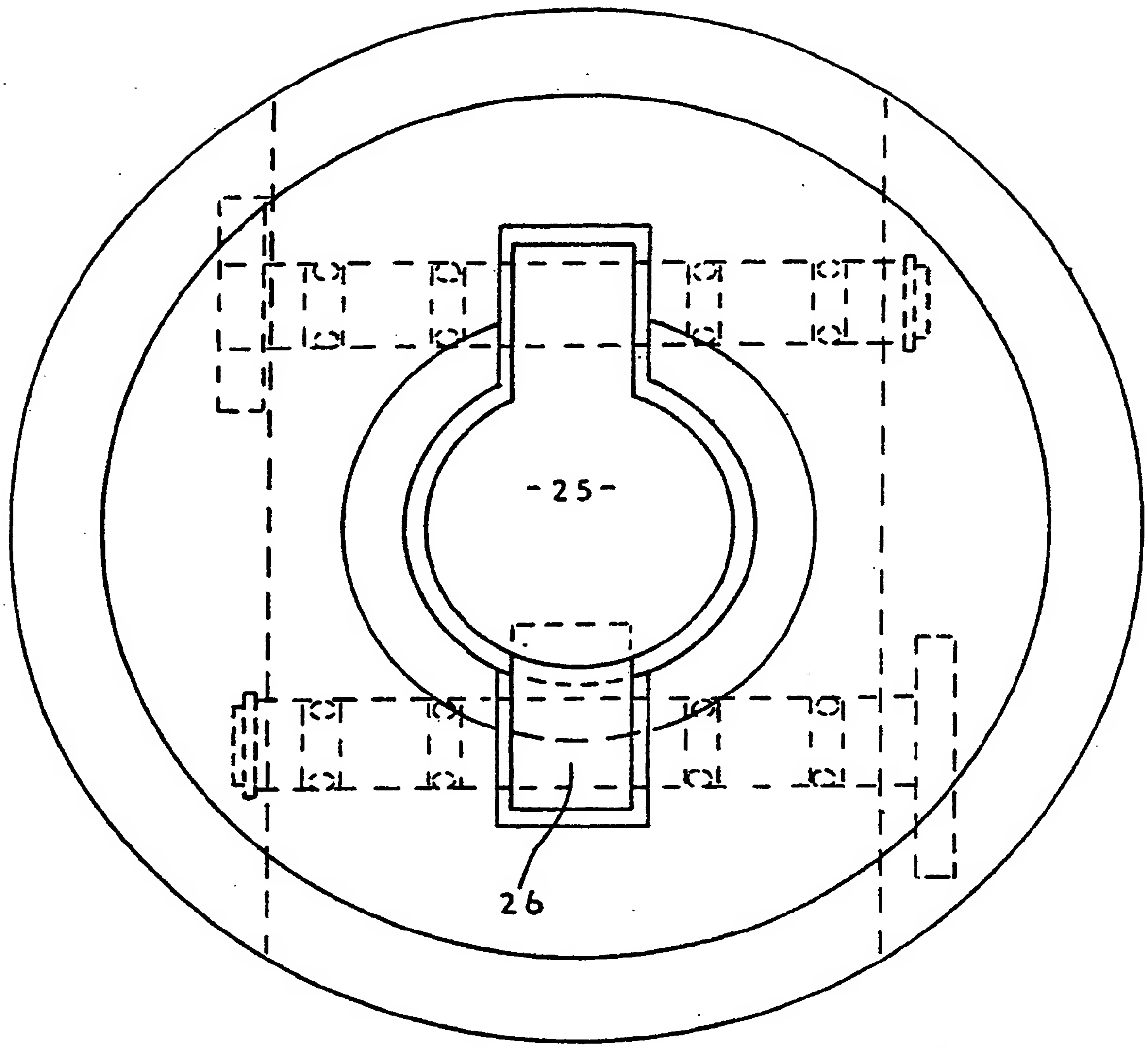


Figure 12

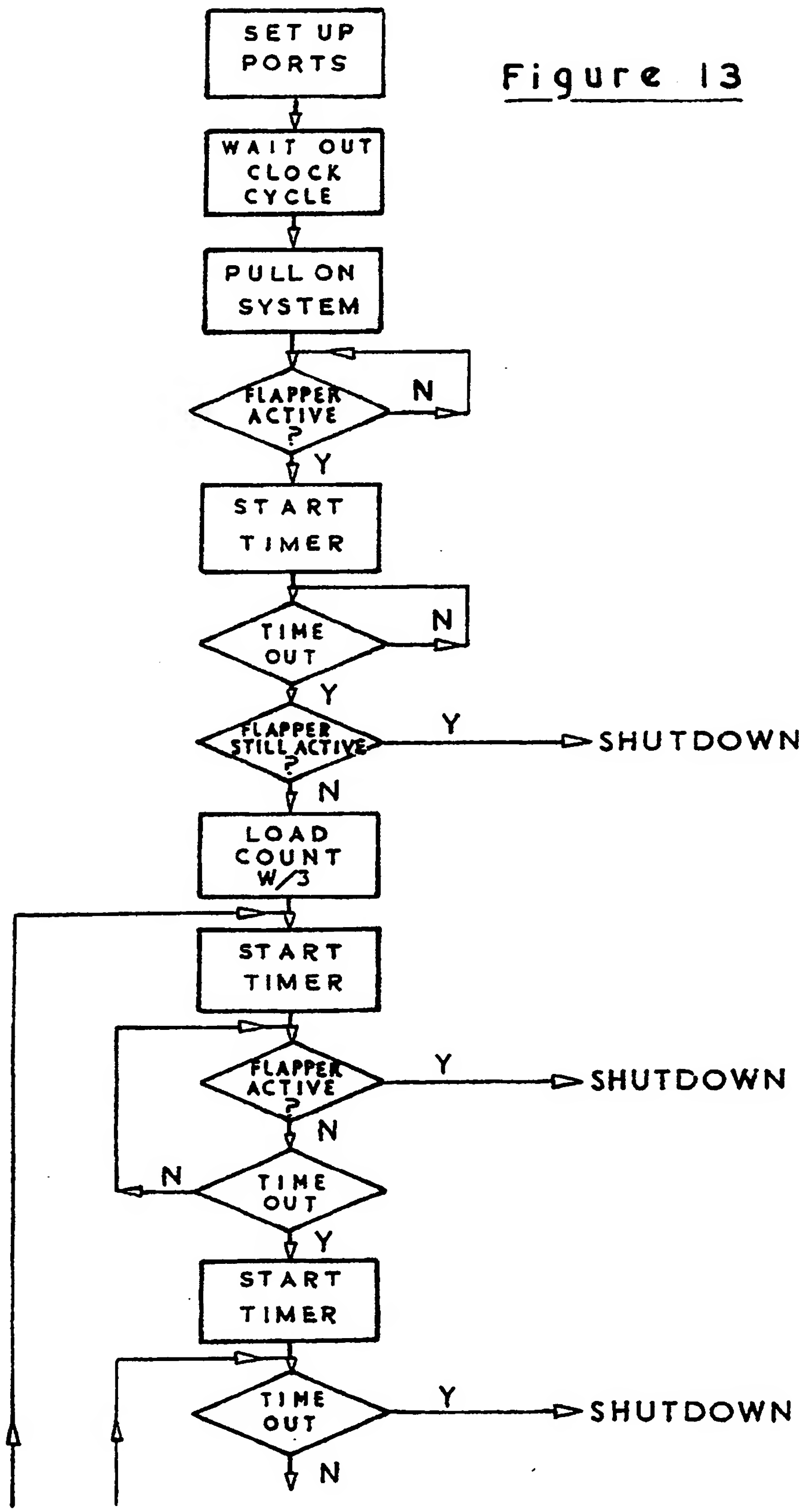

SET UP PORTS
WAIT OUT CLOCK CYCLE
PULL ON SYSTEM
FLAPPER ACTIVE ?
N
Y
START TIMER
TIME OUT
N
Y
FLAPPER STILL ACTIVE ?
Y
SHUTDOWN
N
LOAD COUNT W/3
START TIMER
FLAPPER ACTIVE ?
Y
SHUTDOWN
N
TIME OUT
N
Y
START TIMER
TIME OUT
Y
SHUTDOWN
N

Figure 13

Figure 14

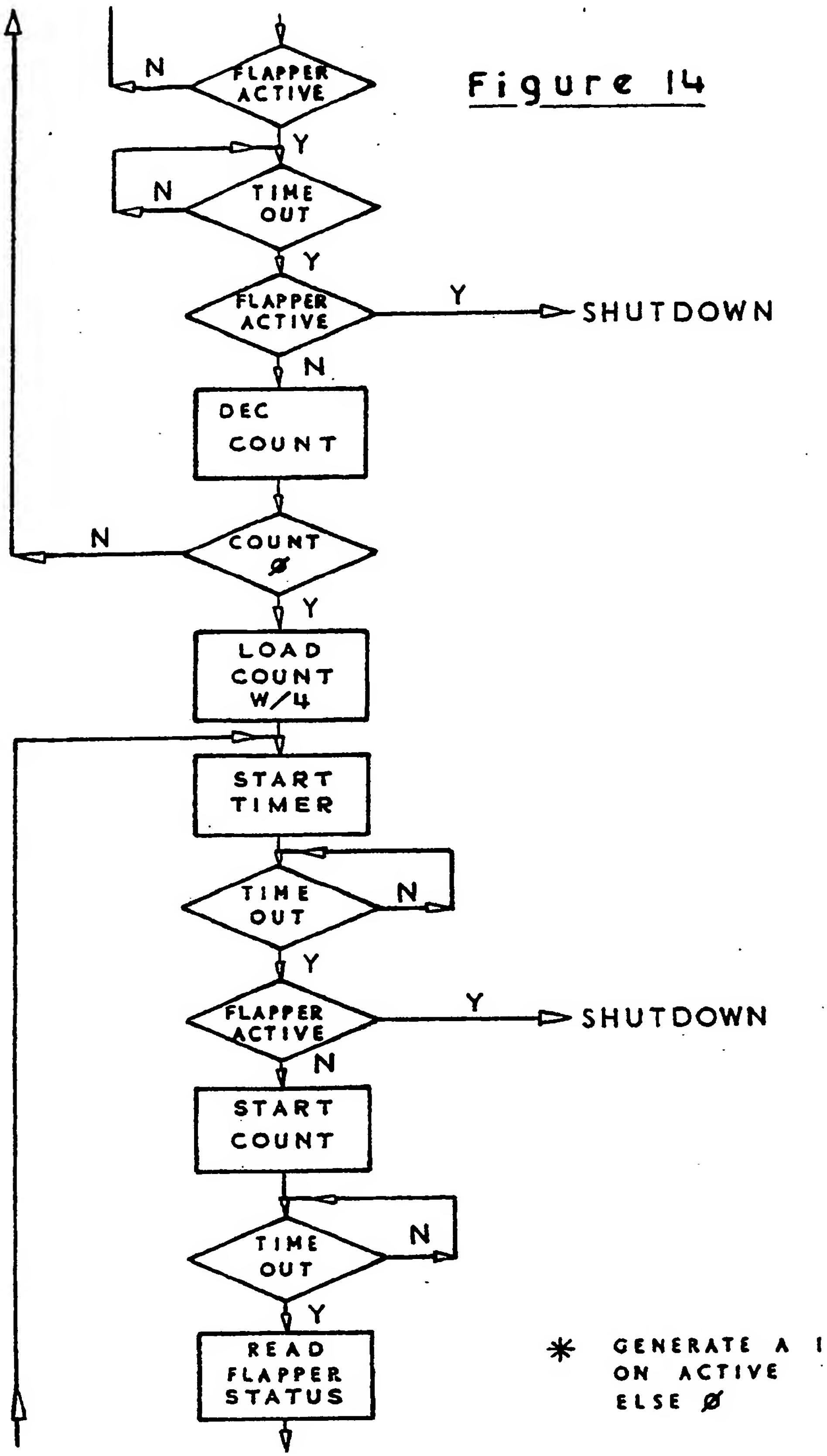

FLAPPER ACTIVE
N
Y
TIME OUT
N
Y
FLAPPER ACTIVE
Y
SHUTDOWN
N
DEC COUNT
COUNT Ø
N
Y
LOAD COUNT W/4
START TIMER
TIME OUT
N
Y
FLAPPER ACTIVE
Y
SHUTDOWN
N
START COUNT
TIME OUT
N
Y
READ FLAPPER STATUS
* GENERATE A 1 ON ACTIVE ELSE Ø

Figure 15

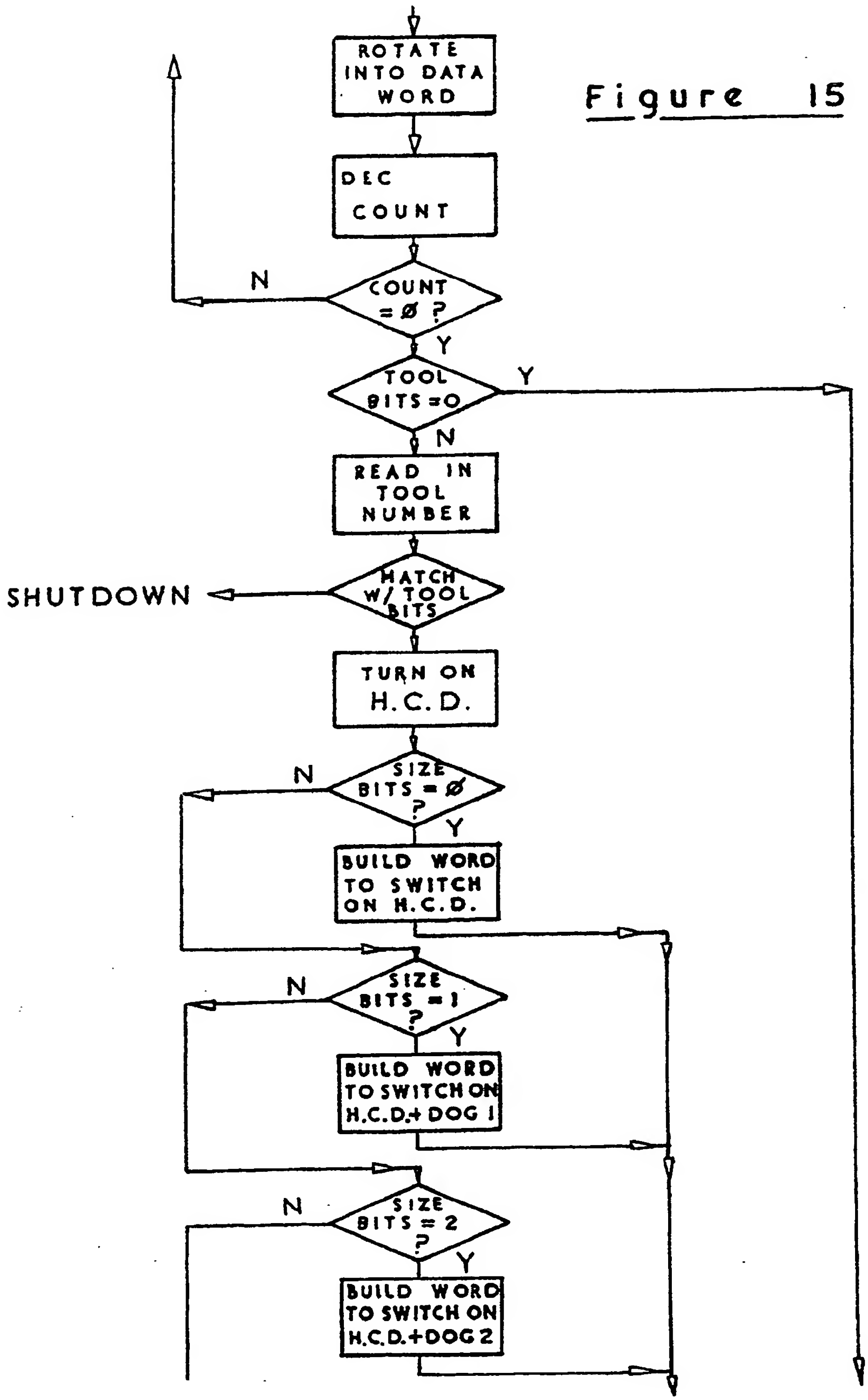
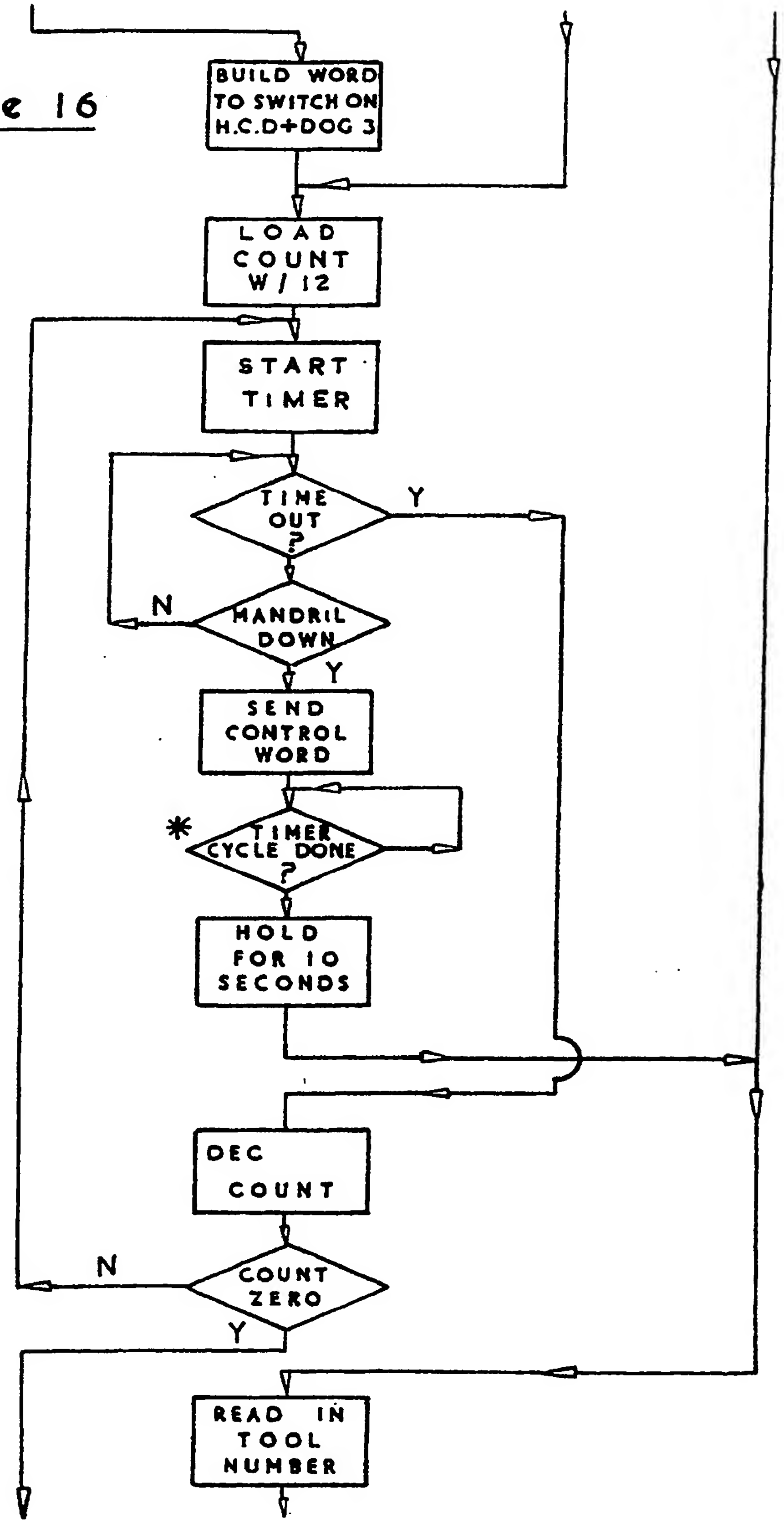

ROTATE INTO DATA WORD
DEC COUNT
COUNT = Ø ?
N
Y
TOOL BITS = 0
Y
N
READ IN TOOL NUMBER
MATCH W/ TOOL BITS
SHUTDOWN
TURN ON H.C.D.
SIZE BITS = Ø ?
N
Y
BUILD WORD TO SWITCH ON H.C.D.
SIZE BITS = 1 ?
N
Y
BUILD WORD TO SWITCH ON H.C.D.+ DOG 1
SIZE BITS = 2 ?
N
Y
BUILD WORD TO SWITCH ON H.C.D.+DOG 2

Figure 16



* TIMER SHOULD BE RESTARTED INSTEAD

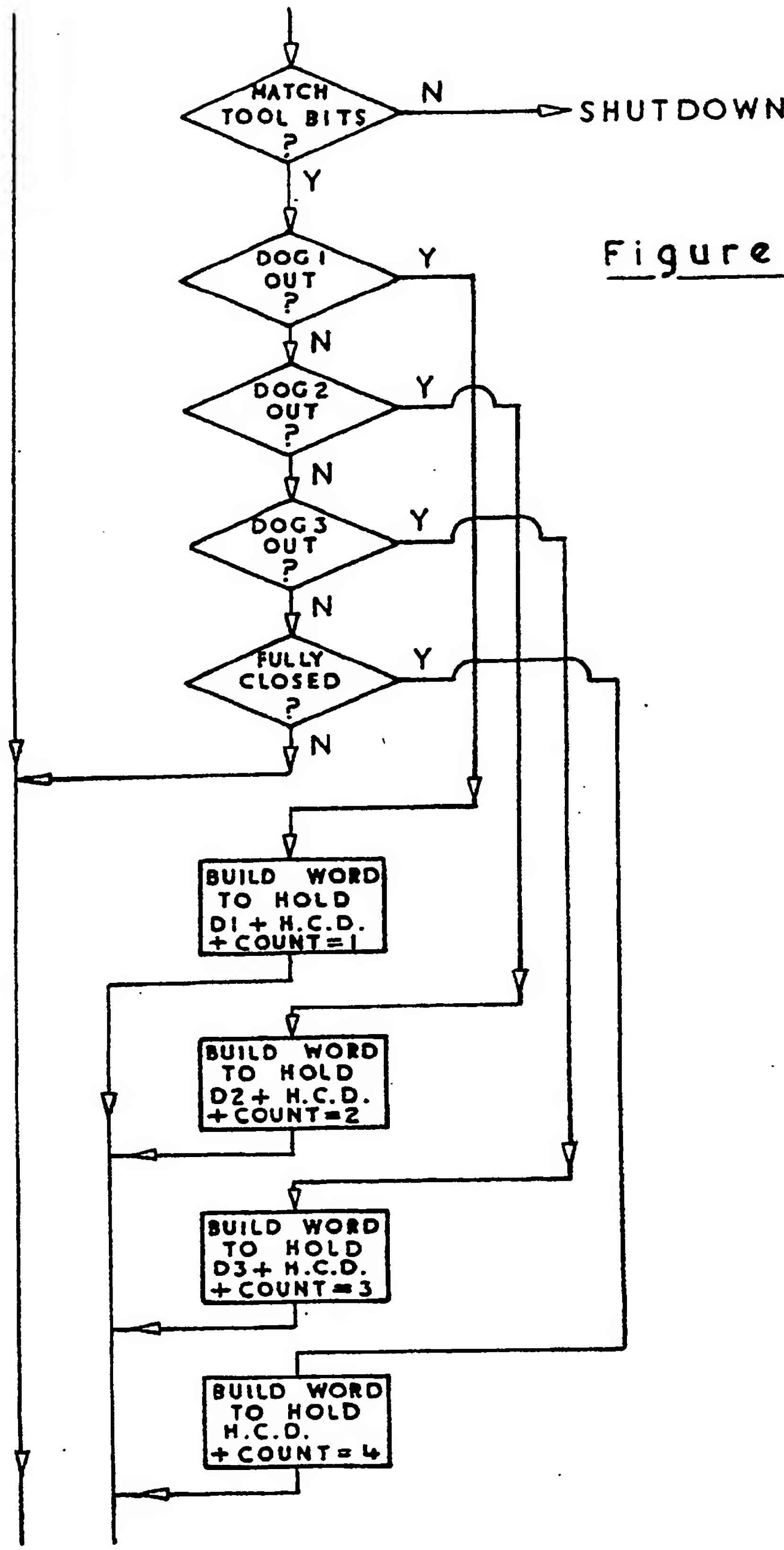
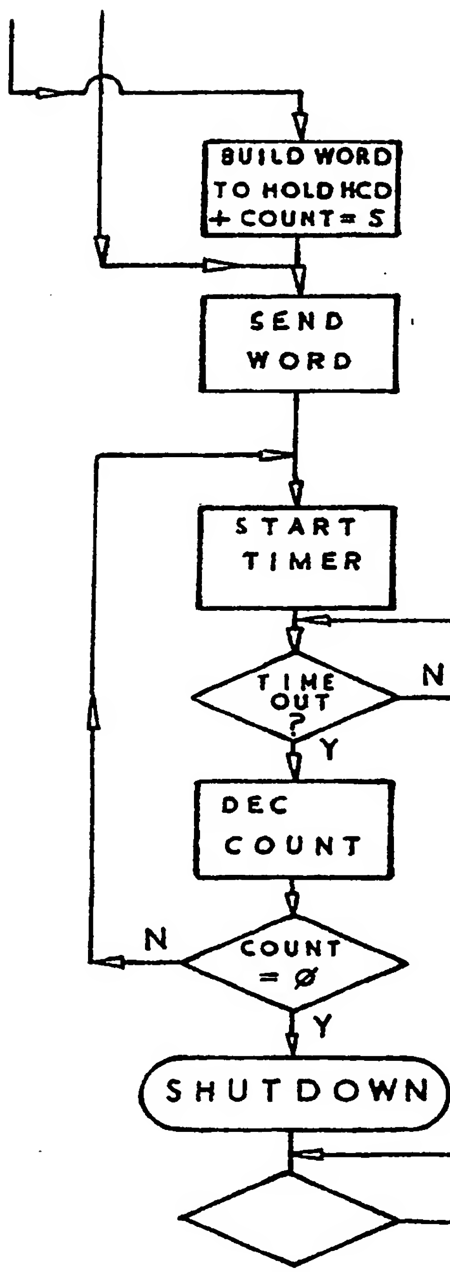

MATCH TOOL BITS ?
N
SHUTDOWN
Y
DOG 1 OUT ?
Y
N
DOG 2 OUT ?
Y
N
DOG 3 OUT ?
Y
N
FULLY CLOSED ?
Y
N
BUILD WORD TO HOLD D1 + H.C.D. + COUNT = 1
BUILD WORD TO HOLD D2 + H.C.D. + COUNT = 2
BUILD WORD TO HOLD D3 + H.C.D. + COUNT = 3
BUILD WORD TO HOLD H.C.D. + COUNT = 4

Figure 17

Figure 18


BUILD WORD TO HOLD HCD + COUNT = 5
SEND WORD
START TIMER
TIME OUT ?
N
Y
DEC COUNT
COUNT = ∅
N
Y
SHUTDOWN

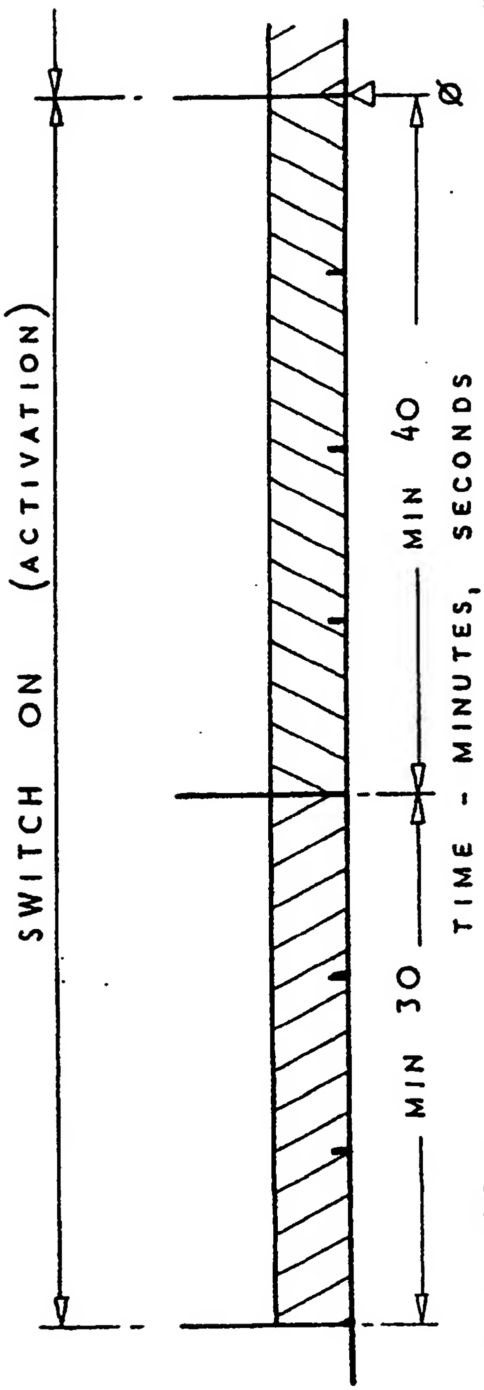


Figure 19a

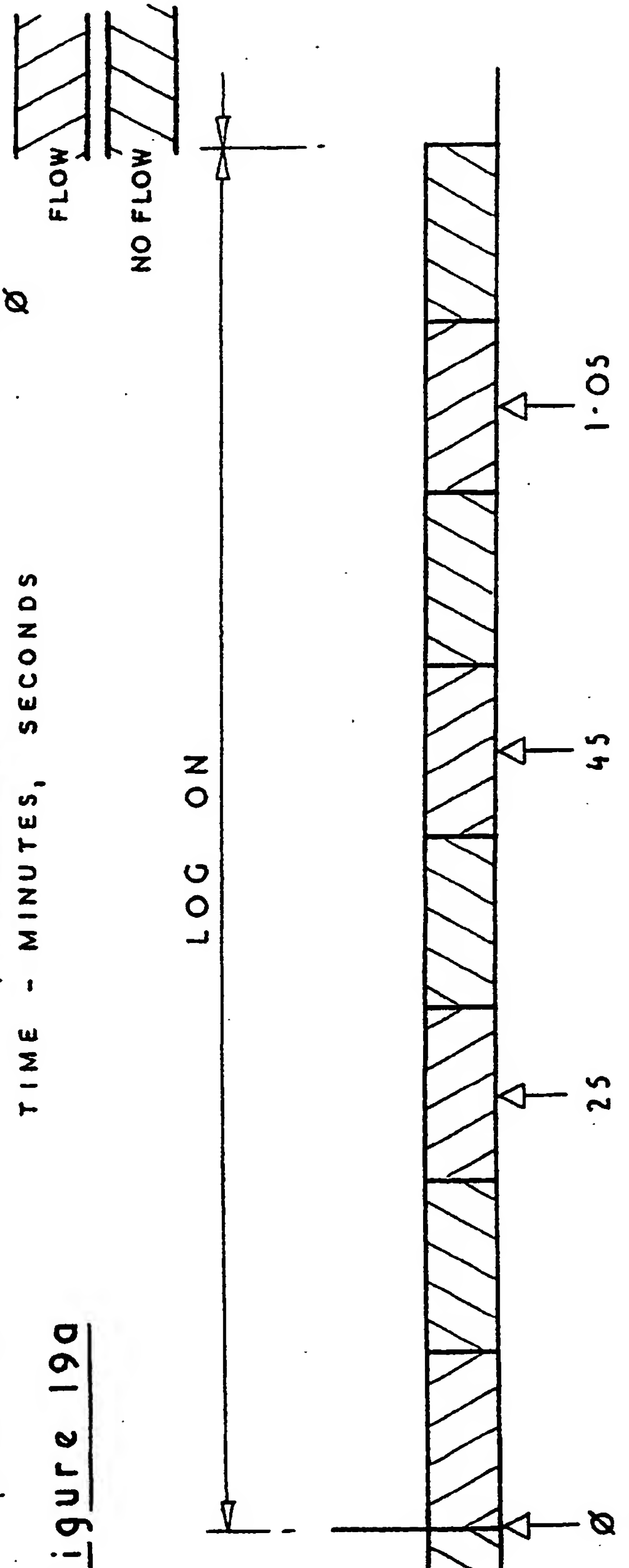


Figure 19b

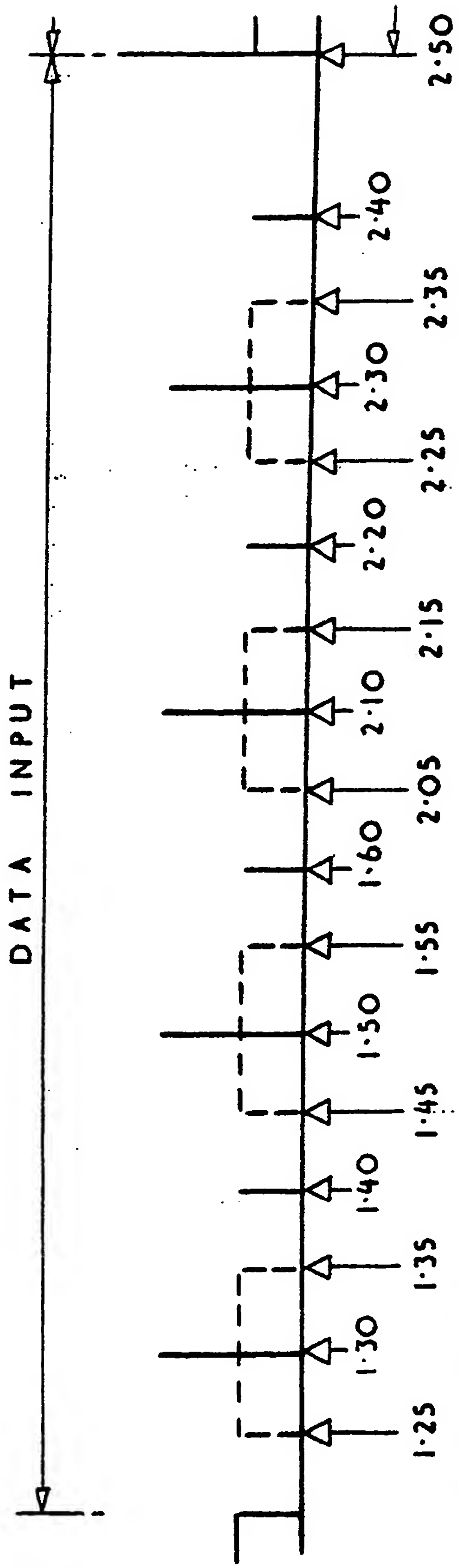


Figure 19c

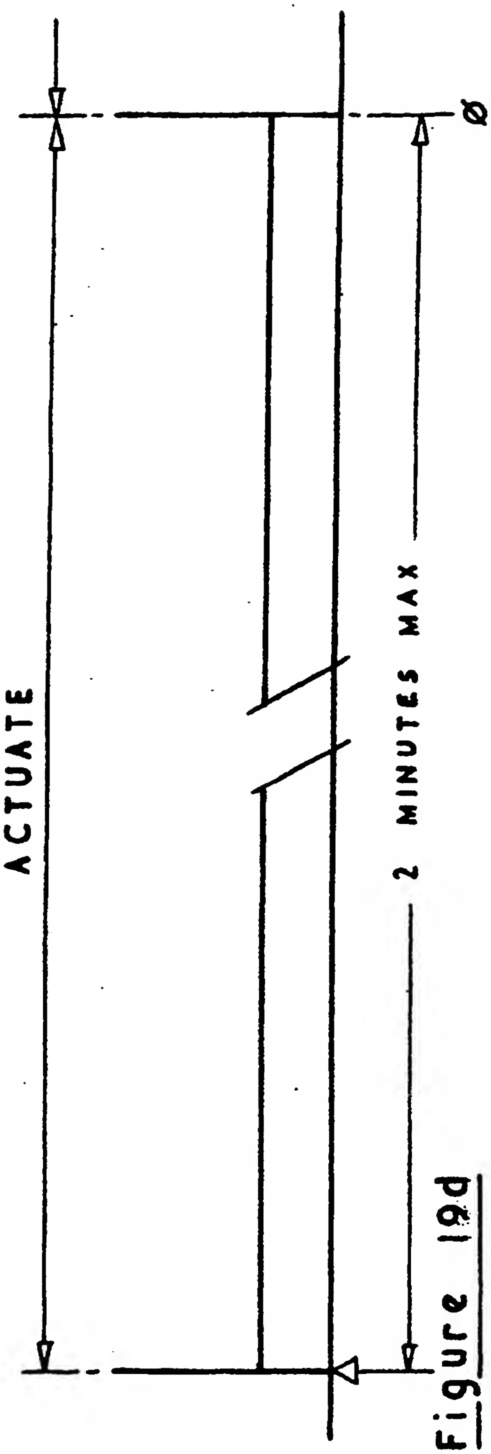


Figure 19d

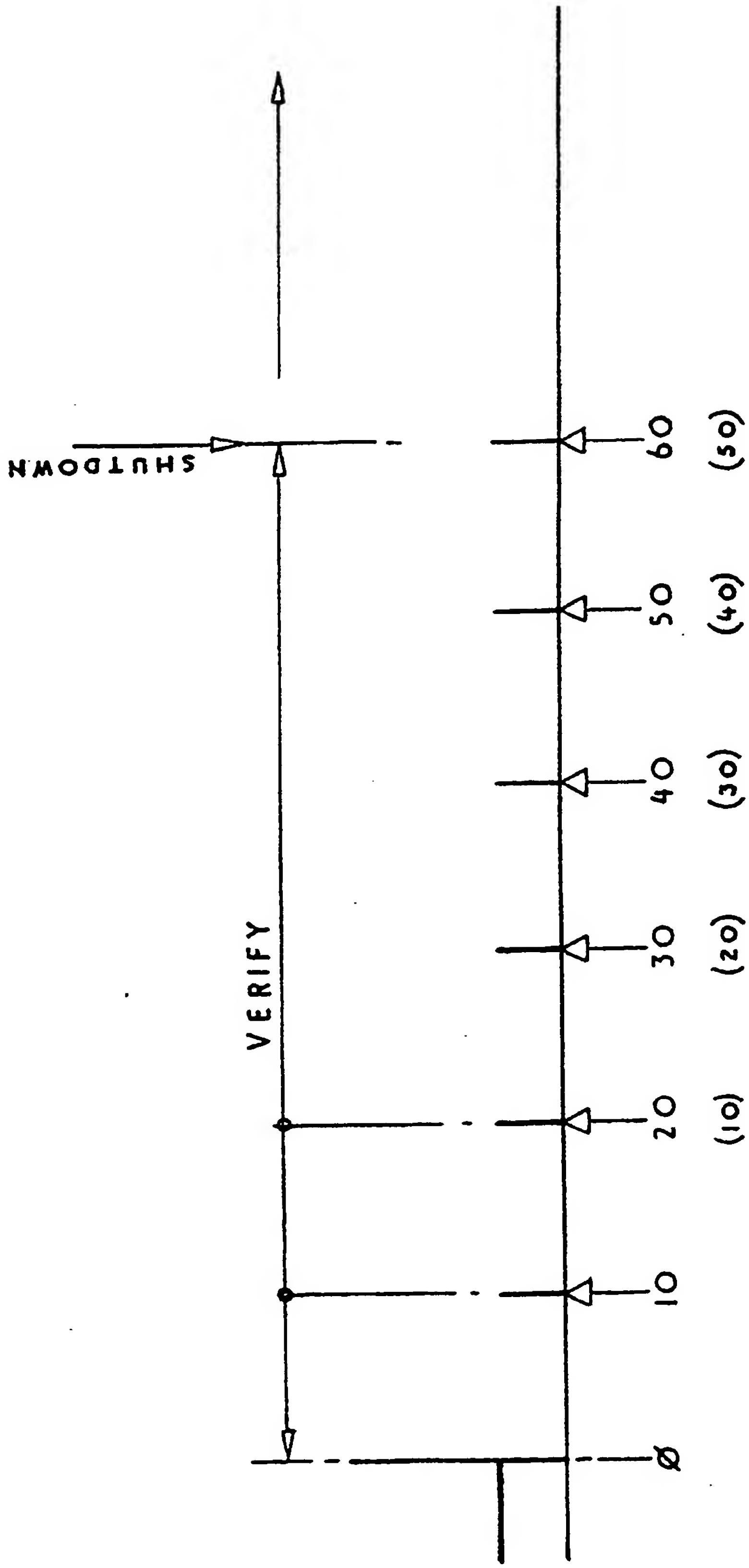


Figure 19e

```
                  ;*** STABILIZER COMMS V3.0***
                  ;** WITH VARIFICATION *******
                  ;** AND SHUTDOWN AT DATA ****
                  ;***              ********
                  ;***                      *
                  ;*                     ****
                  ;***          *************
                  ;***************************
                  PORTA1:     EQU   0
                  PORTB1:     EQU   1
                  PORTA2:     EQU   2
                  PORTB2:     EQU   3
                              ORG   0
                              LOAD  8000H
0000 3EFF                     LD    A,255
0002 3D           SLOOP:      DEC   A
0003 20FD                     JR    NZ,SLOOP
0005 110000                   LD    DE,0
0008 310020                   LD    SP,2000H
000B 0E02                     LD    C,PORTA2
000D 3E00                     LD    A,0
000F ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0011 3EFF                     LD    A,255
0013 ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0015 3E3F                     LD    A,3FH
0017 ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0019 3E07                     LD    A,07
001B ED79                     OUT   (C),A
001D 3E80                     LD    A,80H
001F D300                     OUT   (PORTA1),A
0021 0E03                     LD    C,PORTB2
0023 3E00                     LD    A,0
0025 ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0027 3EFF                     LD    A,255
0029 ED79                     OUT   (C),A
002B 3E07                     LD    A,07
002D ED79                     OUT   (C),A
002F ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0031 0E01                     LD    C,PORTB1
0033 3EFF                     LD    A,255
0035 ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0037 ED78         CLPLS:      IN    A,(C)
0039 CB57                     BIT   2,A
003B 20FA                     JR    NZ,CLPLS
003D 3E00                     LD    A,0
003F D300                     OUT   (PORTA1),A
                  ;**** SYSTEM READY ********
0041 ED78         START:      IN    A,(C)
0043 CB47                     BIT   0,A
0045 20FA                     JR    NZ,START
0047 ED78                     IN    A,(C)
0049 E6F7                     AND   0F7H
004B ED79                     OUT   (C),A
004D F608                     OR    8
004F ED79                     OUT   (C),A
0051 ED78         CLOCK1:     IN    A,(C)
0053 CB57                     BIT   2,A
0055 20FA                     JR    NZ,CLOCK1
0057 ED78                     IN    A,(C)
0059 CB47                     BIT   0,A
```

FIG. 20A

```
005B CAD501                JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
            ;*** STAGE TWO *************
005E 0603                  LD    B,3
0060 ED78     STG2:        IN    A,(C)
0062 E6F7                  AND   0F7H
0064 ED79                  OUT   (C),A
0066 F608                  OR    8
0068 ED79                  OUT   (C),A
006A ED78     TRIG1:       IN    A,(C)
006C CB47                  BIT   0,A
006E CAD501                JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
0071 ED78                  IN    A,(C)
0073 CB57                  BIT   2,A
0075 20F3                  JR    NZ,TRIG1
0077 ED78                  IN    A,(C)
0079 E6F7                  AND   0F7H
007B ED79                  OUT   (C),A
007D F608                  OR    8
007F ED79                  OUT   (C),A
0081 ED78     STG22:       IN    A,(C)
0083 CB57                  BIT   2,A
0085 CAD501                JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
0088 ED78                  IN    A,(C)
008A CB47                  BIT   0,A
008C 20F3                  JR    NZ,STG22
008E ED78     CLPLS2:      IN    A,(C)
0090 CB57                  BIT   2,A
0092 20FA                  JR    NZ,CLPLS2
0094 ED78                  IN    A,(C)
0096 CB47                  BIT   0,A
0098 CAD501                JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
009B 05                    DEC   B
009C C26000                JP    NZ,STG2
            ;*** STAGE THREE ************
009F 0604                  LD    B,4
00A1 ED78     DATAIN:      IN    A,(C)
00A3 E6F7                  AND   0F7H
00A5 ED79                  OUT   (C),A
00A7 F608                  OR    8
00A9 ED79                  OUT   (C),A
00AB ED78     TOUT1:       IN    A,(C)
00AD CB57                  BIT   2,A
00AF 20FA                  JR    NZ,TOUT1
00B1 ED78                  IN    A,(C)
00B3 CB47                  BIT   0,A
00B5 CAD501                JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
00B8 E6F7                  AND   0F7H
00BA ED79                  OUT   (C),A
00BC F608                  OR    8
00BE ED79                  OUT   (C),A
00C0 ED78     TOUT2:       IN    A,(C)
00C2 CB57                  BIT   2,A
00C4 20FA                  JR    NZ,TOUT2
00C6 ED78                  IN    A,(C)
00C8 E601                  AND   1
00CA 1F                    RRA
00CB 3F                    CCF
00CC CB12                  RL    D
00CE 05                    DEC   B
00CF 20D0                  JR    NZ,DATAIN
```

FIG. 20B

```
00D1 ED78              IN    A,(C)
00D3 E6F7              AND   0F7H
00D5 ED79              OUT   (C),A
00D7 F608              OR    8
00D9 ED79              OUT   (C),A
00DB ED78     TOUT3:   IN    A,(C)
00DD CB57              BIT   2,A
00DF 20FA              JR    NZ,TOUT3
00E1 ED78              IN    A,(C)
00E3 CB47              BIT   0,A
00E5 CAD501            JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
00E8 E6F7              AND   0F7H
00EA ED79              OUT   (C),A
00EC F608              OR    8
00EE ED79              OUT   (C),A
00F0 ED78     TOUT4:   IN    A,(C)
00F2 CB47              BIT   0,A
00F4 CAD501            JP    Z,SHUTDOWN
00F7 CB57              BIT   2,A
00F9 20F5              JR    NZ,TOUT4
              ;*** STAGE FOUR **********
00FB 5A                LD    E,D
00FC 7A                LD    A,D
00FD E603              AND   3
00FF 57                LD    D,A
0100 CB3B              SRL   E
0102 CB3B              SRL   E
0104 3E00              LD    A,0
0106 BB                CP    E
0107 CA7801            JP    Z,VARIFY
010A DB00              IN    A,(PORTA1)
010C CB3F              SRL   A
010E CB3F              SRL   A
0110 CB3F              SRL   A
0112 CB3F              SRL   A
0114 E603              AND   3
0116 BB                CP    E
0117 C2D501            JP    NZ,SHUTDOWN
011A 3EEF              LD    A,0EFH
011C ED79              OUT   (C),A
011E 7A                LD    A,D

011F FE00              CP    0
0121 2004              JR    NZ,NEXT1
0123 16EF              LD    D,0EFH
0125 1812              JR    READY
0127 FE01     NEXT1:   CP    1
0129 2004              JR    NZ,NEXT2
012B 166F              LD    D,6FH
012D 180A              JR    READY
012F FE02     NEXT2:   CP    2
0131 2004              JR    NZ,NEXT3
0133 16AF              LD    D,0AFH
0135 1802              JR    READY
0137 16CF     NEXT3:   LD    D,0CFH
0139 060C     READY:   LD    B,12
013B ED78     MLOOP:   IN    A,(C)
013D E6F7              AND   0F7H
013F ED79              OUT   (C),A
0141 F608              OR    8
```

FIG. 20C

```
0143 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
0145 ED78     TOUT5:      IN    A,(C)
0147 CB57                 BIT   2,A
0149 2826                 JR    Z,DECRB
014B ED78                 IN    A,(C)
014D CB4F                 BIT   1,A
014F 20F4                 JR    NZ,TOUT5
0151 7A                   LD    A,D
0152 ED51                 OUT   (C),D
0154 ED78     WAIT:       IN    A,(C)
0156 CB57                 BIT   2,A
0158 20FA                 JR    NZ,WAIT
015A ED78     HOLD:       IN    A,(C)
015C E6F7                 AND   0F7H
015E ED79                 OUT   (C),A
0160 F608                 OR    8
0162 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
0164 ED78     HOLDLP:     IN    A,(C)
0166 CB57                 BIT   2,A
0168 20FA                 JR    NZ,HOLDLP
016A 3EEF                 LD    A,0EFH
016C ED79                 OUT   (C),A
016E C38C01               JP    VARIFY2
0171 05       DECRB:      DEC   B
0172 C23B01               JP    NZ,MLOOP
0175 C3BC01               JP    ERROR
0178 DB00     VARIFY:     IN    A,(PORTA1)
017A CB3F                 SRL   A
017C CB3F                 SRL   A
017E CB3F                 SRL   A
0180 CB3F                 SRL   A
0182 E603                 AND   3
0184 BA                   CP    D
0185 C2D501               JP    NZ,SHUTDOWN
0188 3EEF                 LD    A,0EFH
018A ED79                 OUT   (C),A
018C DB00     VARIFY2:    IN    A,(PORTA1)
018E CB47                 BIT   0,A
0190 280E                 JR    Z,POS1
0192 CB4F                 BIT   1,A
0194 2812                 JR    Z,POS2
0196 CB57                 BIT   2,A
0198 2816                 JR    Z,POS3
019A CB5F                 BIT   3,A
019C 281A                 JR    Z,POS4
019E 181C                 JR    ERROR
01A0 0601     POS1:       LD    B,1
01A2 3E6F                 LD    A,6FH
01A4 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01A6 1816                 JR    VWAIT
01A8 0602     POS2:       LD    B,2
01AA 3EAF                 LD    A,0AFH
01AC ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01AE 180E                 JR    VWAIT
01B0 0603     POS3:       LD    B,3
01B2 3ECF                 LD    A,0CFH
01B4 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01B6 1806                 JR    VWAIT
01B8 0604     POS4:       LD    B,4
01BA 1802                 JR    VWAIT
```

FIG. 20D.

```
01BC 0605      ERROR:     LD    B,5
01BE ED78      VWAIT:     IN    A,(C)
01C0 E6F7                 AND   0F7H
01C2 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01C4 F608                 OR    8
01C6 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01C8 ED78      VCLK:      IN    A,(C)
01CA CB57                 BIT   2,A
01CC 20FA                 JR    NZ,VCLK
01CE 05                   DEC   B
01CF 20ED                 JR    NZ,VWAIT
01D1 3EFF                 LD    A,255
01D3 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01D5 0E00      SHUTDOWN:  LD    C,PORTA1
01D7 3E80                 LD    A,80H
01D9 ED79                 OUT   (C),A
01DB 00        STOP:      NOP
01DC C3DB01               JP    STOP
                          END
```

FIG. 20E

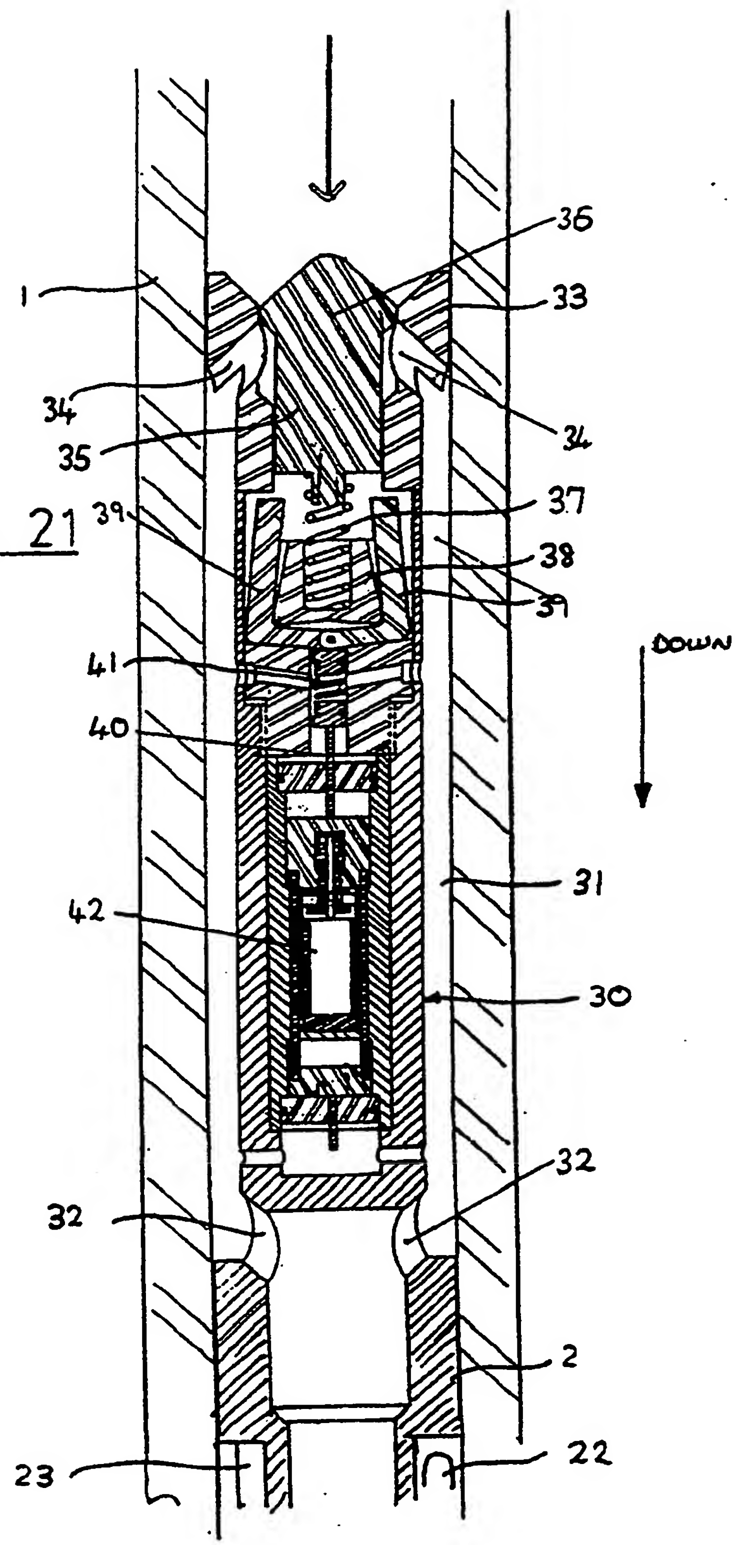


Figure 21

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 30 3524

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	US-A-3 780 809 (AYERS) * Abstract * ---	1-3,7, 11,12	E 21 B 41/00 E 21 B 7/06 E 21 B 17/10 E 21 B 47/12
X	WO-A-8 803 222 (PETRO-DESIGN) * Abstract * ---	1,2,7, 11,12	
X	US-A-3 967 680 (JETER) * Column 2, lines 51-57; column 3, lines 7-9 * ---	1,2,7, 11,12	
X	US-A-4 796 699 (UPCHURCH) * Abstract * ---	1,3,7, 11	
X	DE-U-8 633 905 (SALZGITTER MASCHINENBAU GmbH) * Whole document * ---	1,7	
A	US-A-4 065 747 (PATTEN) * Whole document * ---	1-3,7, 11,12	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
E	EP-A-0 377 378 (I.F.P.) * Abstract * ---	1-3,7, 11,12	E 21 B
E	GB-A-2 223 251 (BASE) * Whole document * -----	1-3,7- 12	

~~The present search report has been drawn up for all claims~~

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	03-12-1990	SOGNO M.G.

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
A : technological background
O : non-written disclosure
P : intermediate document

T : theory or principle underlying the invention
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D : document cited in the application
L : document cited for other reasons

& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P0401)

European Patent Office

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.

☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid,

namely claims:

☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

x LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions,

namely:

See sheet -B-

☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.

☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid,

namely claims:

☒ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims,

namely claims: 1-3,7-12

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims 1-3,7-12: Method and apparatus for transmitting instructions to a down-hole implement.

2. Claims 4-6: Stabilizer with extending pads.